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still coming to light. In general prevalence and intensity of symptoms this visitation resembled very much that of seven years ago; there was this marked difference, however, namely, that, while in the winter of 1891-92 the epidemic affected more particularly the middle-aged and able-bodied, in this epidemic infants and the aged were given the preference. In fact, the old folks were frequently and severely affected, and the prostration and subsequent debility were intense and convalescence much protracted. High temperatures prevailed in the earlier cases, while later on moderate elevation to 101° - 102° were the more common. The gastric type was very prevalent, vomiting or dry retching being the prominent symptom in very many cases. Others suffered more from dry hacking cough which prevented sleep and was accompanied with substernal soreness or rawness. A sense of soreness or pain in the region of the trachea was frequently complained of. Actual tonsillitis or pharyngitis was rare. A symptom noted by several physicians and unobserved in previous epidemics was a bloody sputum unattended by symptoms or physical signs of pneumonia, and undoubtedly due to rupture of distended bronchial capillaries from violent fits of coughing. Injection of the conjunctivæ was common, though much less intense than heretofore seen. Tenderness of the eyeballs was not often met with. Nasal catarrh was also less common and less severe than formerly. Pains in the limbs and headache were equally frequent, often concomitant, and both symptoms much less intense than in previous visitations of the disease. Chills and chilly feelings also less common than formerly. Diarrheas were rare. Lobular pneumonia was a fairly frequent complication, though I am unable to state the percentage. The contagious nature of the affection has been proved in innumerable instances, and there is no doubt of the fact. For example, one in a family frequently came home with the disease and others would begin to show symptoms in three or four days, after which it would go through every member of the family. A patient of mine, isolated because of severe neurasthenia, became affected through her husband, who in his turn acquired it from a neighbor who called while convalescent but still coughing; the husband entertained the visitor down stairs while the neurasthenic remained abed upstairs. Persistent dry coughs, anorexia, myalgias, and general debilitated condition were the most frequent sequelæ of the disease.

Smallpox in the United States.

ALABAMA.

Mobile.—Surgeon Murray reports, March 17, 2 new cases sent to the pesthouse on the 12th instant. He also reports 3 deaths from smallpox within the last two weeks at McLaurin, Perry County, Miss.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Dr. Woodward reports, March 18, no new cases since March 11. There are at present 14 cases in hospital, 6 houses in quarantine, and no suspicious cases under observation. March 19, 1 new case; March 20, 2 new cases.

FLORIDA.

Key West.—Assistant Surgeon McAdam reports, March 12, 1 new case, and on the 16th, 1 new case.

GEORGIA.

Savannah.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Jarrell reports, March 20, 1 new case of smallpox.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.—Surgeon Sawtelle reports, March 20, that the crew of the light house tender at that station have been vaccinated.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Oakley reports, March 13, 1 new case, and on the 19th, 1 new case.

KANSAS.

Dr. H. Z. Gill, secretary of the State board of health, reports as follows:

Atchison County.—March 16, 21 cases.

Independence County.—March 16, smallpox reported.

Sumner County.—March 20, 2 cases.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Nydegger reports 8 new cases for the week ended March 15.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports, March 15, 10 new cases of smallpox since January 21.

MONTANA.

Missoula.—Health Officer Marshal Burger reports from February 23 to March 9, 2 cases. Origin, New Mexico.

TEXAS.

Eagle Pass.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that I have just returned from a 50-mile trip up the river, said trip having been taken for the purpose of learning the condition of that section of the country as regards smallpox, and also to vaccinate all the Mexican children living on this side of the Rio Grande. The county officials here furnished me with vaccine and the necessary means for traveling, to wit, 1 horse with bridle and saddle.

I visited every Mexican "jacal" (house) on the route and vaccinated 100 children. There were more children than this number, but owing to the stubborn resistance of some of the parents I was unable to vaccinate more. The ordinary Mexican fears vaccination far more than smallpox, in fact smallpox is considered by them as a visitation from the Almighty for the purpose of cleansing their bodies and souls; hence under such circumstances you can readily realize the amount of trouble and annoyance I am put to when vaccination is attempted.

I learned that just across the river from Upson, Tex., in the Mexican town of Mokal, smallpox is existing, how many cases though I could not learn.

The United States Marine-Hospital Service guard at Upson informs me that the above smallpox cases were brought to Mokal from New Laredo, Mexico, which place is just across the river from Laredo, Tex.

In the past two weeks 30 persons have been refused admission here and at Upson, Tex., because of having been exposed to smallpox. Eagle Pass still enjoys the title of being the only port and town on the frontier which has not yielded to smallpox.

Respectfully, yours,

LEA HUME,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

March 17, 1899.

Laredo.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports for the week ended March 4, 59 new cases and 19 deaths. Vaccinated and allowed passage across the International Bridge and Ferry, 62; deported, 5; examined and allowed to enter, 2,405.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria.—Sanitary Inspector Snowden reports the state of smallpox March 15 as follows: Number of patients under treatment, 65; suspects, 14; ready for discharge, 12; March 18, 1 new case; March 20, 1 new case; 1 suspect.

Newport News and suburbs.—To March 22, 567 cases.

Norfolk.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports as follows: March 15, new cases, 8; discharges, 7. March 16, new cases, 9; discharges, 6; March 17, new cases, 5; discharged, 5; March 18, new cases, 5; discharged, 8; died, 1; March 19, new cases, 3; discharged, 8; March 20, new cases, 9; discharged, 7.

Portsmouth.—Health Officer F. S. Hope reports for the week ended March 18, 24 new cases—3 white and 21 negroes. Discharges from beginning of epidemic to date, 76; deaths, 1.

WISCONSIN.

Doctor Wingate, secretary of the State board of health, reports, March 20, as follows:

Outagamie County (Appleton).—Total number of cases, 15; total number of deaths, 2. The disease has not spread beyond the original foci.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to March 24, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20.....	10	.....	Do.
Catherina.....	Jan. 6.....	.....	2	Several cases.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1	.....	Do.
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Green County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hale County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lowndes County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Marengo County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 12.....	20	.....	Do.
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96	.....	Do.
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wilcox County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for the State (a).....	.....	127	2	
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1.....	8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept.-Mar. 18.....	78	14	
Sacramento City.....	.....do.....	1	1	
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31.....	2	.....
Total for the State (a).....	.....	82	15	

a Officially reported.